Volume 5

Pages 758 - 777

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

BEFORE THE HONORABLE VINCE CHHABRIA

JESSE PEREZ,)
Plaintiff,)

VS.) No. C 13-5359 VC

A. GATES, et al,

) San Francisco, California

Defendants.) Monday

) November 23, 2015

8:00 a.m.

TRANSCRIPT OF JURY TRIAL PROCEEDINGS

APPEARANCES:

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ELLIOTT THOMAS SEALS, ESQ.

Reported By: Debra L. Pas, CSR 11916, CRR, RMR, RPR

Official Reporter - US District Court Computerized Transcription By Eclipse

1	PROCEEDINGS			
2	NOVEMBER 23, 2015 10:42 A.M.			
3	(Proceedings held in open court, outside			
4	the presence and hearing of the jury.)			
5	THE CLERK: Calling Case 13-CV-5359, Jesse Perez			
6	versus A. Gates, et al.			
7	Counsel, please state your appearances for the record.			
8	MR. LEE: Good morning, your Honor. Randall Lee,			
9	Matthew Benedetto and Katie Moran for Mr. Perez, who is			
10	present.			
11	THE COURT: Good morning.			
12	MS. NYGAARD: Good morning. Jeffrey Nygaard from the			
13	California Attorney General's Office. Also with Elliott Seals			
14	and the five defendants, who are present.			
15	THE COURT: Good morning, everyone.			
16	MS. NYGAARD: Good morning.			
17	THE COURT: So I think you had already received,			
18	before I came in, the two questions that they posed. This is			
19	my proposed response. Why don't you take as much time as you			
20	need to review it?			
21	(Brief pause.)			
22	THE COURT: Are you ready?			
23	MR. LEE: Yes.			
24	MR. SEALS: Yes.			
25	THE COURT: Any thoughts?			

1	MR. SEALS: Yes, your Honor.			
2	MR. LEE: Just one thought, your Honor. In the			
3	sentence that says:			
4	"In a trial there are many possible reasons why a			
5	jury does not receive certain evidence and you should			
6	not speculate about that."			
7	I guess the one concern we have is that that one might			
8	infer from that that there exists certain evidence that they			
9	haven't received. And so maybe one easy fix would be to say:			
10	"why a jury does not receive certain evidence,			
11	if it exists, and you should not speculate about			
12	that."			
13	Because, clearly, you know, we want to try to, you know,			
14	address or mitigate any concern that there is evidence out			
15	there about Mr. Perez's other activities.			
16	THE COURT: If we give them that sentence, I think we			
17	would have to make a change along the lines of what you			
18	suggest.			
19	Any other any other thoughts about the response?			
20	MR. LEE: No. Otherwise, it sounds appropriate.			
21	THE COURT: Okay.			
22	MR. SEALS: The defendants are concerned with respect			
23	to question No. 1 from the jury.			
24	THE COURT: Okay.			
25	MR. SEALS: Sorry, question No. 2.			

1 THE COURT: Okay. 2 MR. SEALS: We believe that this question indicates 3 that the jury is confused because of what plaintiff put at 4 issue in this case, such as Mr. Perez's character and his past 5 behavior. And there was a motion in limine barring us from 6 eliciting testimony regarding Mr. Perez's gang activity and we 7 did our best to comply with that. So, you know, I think that --8 9 THE COURT: What evidence was put in about Mr. Perez's character? 10 MR. SEALS: Well, in their opening statement and when 11 Mr. Perez was on the stand, he discussed his childhood and the 12 13 fact that he took care of his --THE COURT: I don't believe that Mr. Perez discussed 14 his -- I know that Mr. Lee made a reference to an abusive 15 16 childhood during opening statements and that I don't think was 17 proper, but I don't believe Mr. Perez reiterated that during 18 his testimony. I think Mr. Perez stated that he made some bad choices and 19 2.0 I gather that's not a controversial statement, that he made some bad choices. 2.1 22 So, but am I missing something? Am I forgetting something 23 about Mr. Perez's testimony? 24 MR. SEALS: I believe he also testified about his

relationship with his brothers and his family situation before

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being placed in prison.

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THE COURT: But that's not -- is that character

evidence? I mean, that's evidence relevant to the effect that

a threat to be put -- to be kept in the SHU had on him, right?

MR. SEALS: "Character evidence" may be the incorrect

term. It may be too really specific of a term.

THE COURT: So what evidence do you believe -- let me respond this way.

I actually think that what is likely driving the jury's question here is your -- your improper statement during opening; that Mr. Perez was a gang member and that his witnesses were gang members. And I -- and then, as I recall correctly, during cross-examination of Mr. Perez, Ms. Nygaard attempted to go down that road, again in violation of my in limine ruling.

And so I think what may be happening here with the jury is that it has been -- it has become tempted to speculate about the answer to that question because of the fact that you raised it in your opening statement and sort of promised some evidence about it, and then Ms. Nygaard tried to ask about it during cross and was shut down in light of the limine ruling.

And I think that's the prejudice that we need to be concerned with, not any concern that the jury may have been given the misimpression by the plaintiffs that Mr. Perez is a saint or something like that.

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associates of prison gangs.

MR. LEE: Your Honor, I would also add there was all kinds of prejudicial testimony from Lieutenant Barneburg and at least one of the defendants, if not more, about the nature of -- you know, the reason for cell searches and the kinds of activities that they find evidence of during cell searches and so on, which was clearly designed to sort of poison the well and none of which was specific to Mr. Perez. THE COURT: I'm not sure I agree with that. what -- okay. So, but you were starting to say that the defense is concerned with the second question. The question is: Is there anything wrong with the proposed response? And if so, what do you propose instead? MR. SEALS: I guess defendants would propose that the Court respond to this question by stating that, yes, defendants were prohibited from eliciting testimony that supported Perez's gang activity. THE COURT: Because of the fact that you tried to get that in anyway, but weren't allowed to, which is probably why the jury is asking about it? MR. SEALS: I would disagree with the characterization of the opening statement and the witness's testimony. I believe I -- I stated I did use the term "member" as opposed to "associate," which there is no dispute that there is a difference within the prison complex between members and

1 I don't recall there being testimony during trial regarding the difference between associates and members of 2 3 prison gangs. So I don't think that had any prejudicial 4 effect. 5 And as we discussed previously --6 THE COURT: I'm sorry. So are you saying that you 7 think it was okay -- you think that the motion in limine ruling stood for the proposition that you were allowed to put on 8 evidence that he was a gang associate, but not allowed to put on evidence that he was a gang member? 10 MR. SEALS: I believe the motion in limine -- I agree 11 that it wasn't entirely clear. However, based on the statement 12 13 of the case, which --14 **THE COURT:** You agree that what wasn't entirely 15 clear? MR. SEALS: The motion in limine --16 THE COURT: You think the ruling on the motion in 17 limine can be reasonably interpreted as allowing you to elicit 18 19 testimony that he was a gang associate, just not a gang member? 2.0 MR. SEALS: Testimony that he was an associate of the 21 Mexican Mafia prison gang, not of any street gang activity. 22 Because that's what the motion in limine was regarding. 23 And in the statement of the case agreed upon by 24 plaintiff's attorneys, we mentioned that he was an associate of 25 the Mexican Mafia -- not that he was an associate, but that he

However, whether or not that validation was correct,

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Mr. Perez's state of mind when the defendants searched his cell that day, and they elicited testimony that Mr. Perez was not 2 3 due for an active/inactive review on the date that the 4 defendants came to search hits cell. 5 So there is some relevance regarding his gang validation 6 and the procedure for the gang validation. 7 THE COURT: And I agree to a certain extent with that, and I think that, you know, evidence of his gang 8 9 involvement is -- has some degree of relevance for another reason as well, which is that, you know, it -- it may be 10 relevant to who's telling the truth about the RVR and what the 11 cellmates were doing when -- when the officers arrived. 12 13 But I ruled that under 403 the -- you know, the evidence of his gang involvement is to be excluded. 14 15 MR. SEALS: Right. THE COURT: So notwithstanding its sort of -- that it 16 17 has some degree of relevance. So I agree with you to that 18 extent. 19 So what are you proposing? 2.0 We would propose just responding with MR. SEALS: 21 your proposed response with Mr. Lee's slight change. 22 THE COURT: Okay. And you agree with Mr. Lee's 23 slight change? 24 MR. SEALS: That's fine with the defendants. 25 THE COURT: Okay. So I will send that note back --

I'll make that change. Send that note. 2 And you proposed -- let me make sure. I think I have it, 3 but let me make sure: 4 "In a trial there are many possible reasons why a 5 jury does not receive certain evidence (if it 6 exists)." 7 MR. SEALS: I'm sorry, your Honor. I just had one more thought that I would like to take a second to discuss. 8 9 THE COURT: Sure. No problem. "...and you should not speculate about that." 10 MS. NYGAARD: Correct. Yes. 11 (Discussion held off the record between defense 12 13 counsel.) 14 MR. SEALS: I apologize, your Honor. 15 No. No problem. THE COURT: MR. SEALS: Defendants would object to Mr. Lee's 16 17 change in the response. Our concern with the term "if it exists," I believe that may prejudice the jury into thinking 18 that the dismissed RVR may have existed in CDCR's possession 19 2.0 because they -- they made the statements during trial or they 21 questioned witnesses during trial to -- it seemed like to show 22 the jury that the only reason this RVR was still -- was 23 available for them to review was because Mr. Perez retained it, 24 although it was standard procedure for the prison to destroy 25 dismissed RVRs, and the "if it exists" term may confuse that.

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              THE COURT: What if -- what if we just deleted that
   second sentence?
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              MR. LEE: I think we would be fine with that, your
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   Honor.
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         (Brief pause.)
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              MR. SEALS: Defendants have one proposal.
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              THE COURT:
                         Okay.
              MR. SEALS: Maybe in the second sentence instead of
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    the "if it exists term," it could say:
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             "In a trial there are many possible reasons why a
         jury does or does not receive certain evidence and
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        you should not speculate about that."
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              THE COURT: That still sort of presumes that it
   exists.
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             MR. SEALS: I think it's not as presumptive, I quess,
   is the defense --
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              THE COURT: I think it's equally presumptive.
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         So what would you prefer? Would you prefer the second
    sentence in there with the parenthetical "if it exists" or
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    would you prefer just removing the second sentence all
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    together? It seems to me that either would be appropriate.
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              MR. SEALS: Defendants would prefer to get rid of the
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   second sentence.
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              THE COURT: Okay. So what I will -- I'll send them a
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   note which says:
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1	"In your deliberations you must limit yourself to			
2	consideration of the evidence that was presented to			
3	you during trial. In addition, I remind you that			
4	questions by attorneys were not evidence and if I			
5	sustained an objection to a question, you should			
6	disregard that question all together and it should			
7	not be part of your deliberations."			
8	Okay.			
9	MR. LEE: That's fine.			
10	THE COURT: Okay. I'll go ahead and you're free			
11	to go, but not far. And I'll I'll return that note to			
12	the that response to them and we'll put it in the record.			
13	MR. LEE: Great. Thank you.			
14	THE COURT: Thank you.			
15	THE CLERK: Court is in recess.			
16	(Whereupon proceedings were adjourned for			
17	deliberations from 11:01 a.m. until 2:46 p.m.)			
18	THE COURT: Hello again.			
19	So you've already seen the question. My proposed response			
20	is:			
21	"Thank you for catching that. Question two of			
22	the verdict form should say 'two or more defendants.'			
23	I'm sending in a corrected verdict form."			
24	Any objection?			
25	MR. LEE: No objection.			

1	MS. NYGAARD: No objection.			
2	THE COURT: Okay. We'll do that then. Kristen has			
3	given you the revised verdict form which merely changes it to			
4	"two or more defendants."			
5	Thank you.			
6	MR. LEE: Okay. Thank you.			
7	MS. NYGAARD: Thank you.			
8	THE CLERK: Court is in recess.			
9	(Whereupon proceedings were adjourned for			
10	deliberations from 2:45 p.m. until 3:58 p.m.)			
11	THE COURT: Just reading the note again.			
12	Looks like they are saying:			
13	"We're having extreme difficulty coming to a			
14	unanimouse [sic] decision on two of the defendants."			
15	Anyway So I have a couple different proposals, but I'm			
16	also happy to hear from you about other alternatives.			
17	One proposal would be to just tell them something along			
18	the lines of and I haven't written it out yet, but something			
19	along the lines of:			
20	"It's not uncommon for a conscientious jury to			
21	need more than one day to reach a decision. I			
22	instruct you to go home and resume your deliberations			
23	tomorrow."			
24	That would be one thing.			
25	The other, the other approach would be to say something			

along those lines and go ahead and give them the Allen 2 instruction now. And I would personally be comfortable with either one of 3 4 those things. I know there is a lot of concern about, you 5 know, the Allen charge being coercive and whatnot, but this 6 jury has thus far in the notes that it has sent out and in the 7 fact that it has made clear that it only cannot reach a unanimous verdict or is having trouble reaching a unanimous 8 verdict as to two of the defendants, it shows to me that the jury is being very conscientious and responsible and is -- you 10 11 know, there seems -- doesn't seem like there's much of a risk that somebody is going to feel steamrolled by this -- what I 12 13 consider to be a pretty benign Allen charge, instruction No. 3.5. 14 15 So I think I would be comfortable with either of those two approaches and, like I said, so I'm interested in hearing from 16 17 you on that or if you have any other suggestions, I would be 18 happy to hear from you. 19 (Brief pause.) 2.0 THE COURT: Let me add one more thing. 2.1 The jurors mentioned to Kristen that a juror has a 22 doctor's appointment at 8:30 a.m. tomorrow morning. So if --23 assuming they come back and resume deliberations tomorrow, they 24 won't come back until 11:00 o'clock tomorrow morning.

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(Brief pause.)

THE COURT: Go ahead, Mr. Lee.

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MR. LEE: Yes, your Honor.

I think our preference -- in light of the fact that in the scheme of things they haven't been deliberating that long and they haven't indicated that they are, in fact, deadlocked, I think our preference would be simply to give them -- take Option 1, which is to indicate that it's not unusual and to encourage them to continue to deliberate and to preserve the option of an *Allen* charge for the event if and when they should come back and indicate that they are truly deadlocked.

MR. SEALS: Defendants would prefer the Allen instruction.

One of our concerns, I guess especially in light of the fact that one of the jurors has a doctor's appointment tomorrow morning, would be that then if they came and started deliberating around lunch time tomorrow, likely if -- if we did have to get into a damages phase of the trial, then that means that would likely occur on Wednesday. The jury would then get another verdict form Wednesday afternoon, at best, going into the Thanksgiving weekend. You know, people have pre-planned vacations after Thanksgiving. So there would obviously be some difficulty there.

We believe it would be appropriate to give the *Allen* instruction at this time.

THE COURT: I mean, what if I -- if I gave this

Instruction 3.5, I guess what I would do is I would replace the first paragraph because, as Mr. Lee points out, they haven't 2 3 exactly said they have been unable to agree upon a verdict. 4 They said they have -- they are having extreme difficulty. 5 What if I -- what if I just replaced the first paragraph 6 of Model Jury Instruction 3.5 with my proposed thing about it 7 not being uncommon. What I wrote down here is: "It is not uncommon for a conscientious jury to 8 9 need more than one day of deliberations. I suggest that you resume your deliberations tomorrow." 10 And then just the rest of that instruction. 11 "As jurors you have a duty to discuss the case 12 13 with one another, "blah, blah, blah, and just include the rest of that instruction. 14 15 I mean, in the -- particularly in the context of this 16 case, how -- how much of a concern does this language actually present? I mean, what's the harm with giving the instruction 17 18 now? MR. LEE: I don't think it's -- it's not so much that 19 2.0 there is a concern about giving the instruction. I think at a 21 certain point we would be advocating giving the instruction. I 22 think it's just -- you know, is it ripe to give the instruction 23 now? 24 THE COURT: I mean, I would be concerned about giving 25 the -- like, let's say, it were 3:00 o'clock and they were

continuing to deliberate today. I would say: You know what? 2 It's too early right now and it's not a good time to give the 3 Allen instruction because they may only be planning on being there for another half hour or an hour today, and that sort of 5 built-in time pressure, combined with the Allen instruction, 6 could be kind of problematic. 7 But my inclination, as we're talking about it, is that because I'm telling them to go home and I'm giving them this 8 instruction, it -- it feels a lot less problematic from the standpoint of coercion. 10 So I guess I would be inclined to take the defendant's 11 suggestion and give them the combination of my language and the 12 13 Allen instruction now. And they can think about it and they will have plenty of time to think about it overnight and 14 15 they'll come back fresh tomorrow. 16 MR. LEE: That's fine, your Honor. 17 MR. SEALS: Yes, your Honor. 18 THE COURT: I'm going to do that. So I'm going to --19 and just for the record, to be totally clear, I'll read it one 2.0 more time to you so that if you want to make any further 21 language suggestions you can. 22 But my proposal is that once I leave, we'll go type it up 23 and we'll just send it in to the jury and we'll put it in the 24 record. We won't come back and show it to you before giving it

to them. So I'm going to propose that I read it again one time

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1	right now.			
2	MR. LEE: Okay. Okay.			
3	THE COURT: So I would say:			
4	"It is not uncommon for a conscientious jury to			
5	need more than one day of deliberations. I suggest			
6	that you resume your deliberations tomorrow."			
7	Now, should I say I "suggest" or should I say I "instruct"			
8	you that resume your deliberations tomorrow?			
9	MR. SEALS: Defendants I believe defendants would			
10	prefer "suggest" on the chance that they may be willing to stay			
11	later today and continue deliberating.			
12	MR. LEE: That would be fine with us as well.			
13	THE COURT: Yes?			
14	MR. LEE: Yes.			
15	THE COURT: Okay. And then I would give the second,			
16	third and fourth paragraphs of Instruction 3.5.			
17	So I wouldn't give the first paragraph and I wouldn't give			
18	the last paragraph, which consists of one sentence which says:			
19	"You may now retire and continue your			
20	deliberations."			
21	MR. SEALS: No objections from defendants.			
22	MR. LEE: No objections, your Honor.			
23	THE COURT: Okay. That's what I will do then.			
24	You know, stick around until you you have a feeling			
25	they are going to go home, but stick around until learn that			

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they have gone home.
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              MR. LEE: Okay.
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              MR. SEALS: Thank you, your Honor.
              THE COURT: And when I say "stick around," I don't
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   mean you have to stay in the courtroom. Just stay within
    shouting distance.
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              THE CLERK: Court is in recess.
         (Whereupon at 4:08 p.m. further proceedings were
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 9
          adjourned until Tuesday, November 24, 20156 at 11:00
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          a.m.)
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CERTIFICATE	\bigcirc E	BEDOBLED
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I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the record of proceedings in the above-entitled matter.

Llelia L. Pad

Debra L. Pas, CSR 11916, CRR, RMR, RPR
Monday, November 23, 2015